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REGIONAL PLAN HITS SNAG AS SOVIETS STAY MUM

U.S. Indignant at Gromyko's Delayed Reply; May Act Without Moscow's Approval

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—With members of the United States showing signs of extreme irritation over the 48-hour delay the Soviets have already caused, Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, called another "big five" meeting today to decide whether the conference should act on the proposed regional arrangements compromise without advance Soviet approval, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

If the Soviet instruction does not arrive before the "big five" convene late today, Stettinius is expected to serve notice that the United States will sponsor the regional formula alone. Several members of the United States delegation are known to be extremely irritated by the 48-hour delay the Russians have already caused, the report said.

The Associated Press reported that Russia not only wants a hand in any determination of both strategic and trusteeship areas but she also desires redistribution of mandates left over from the First World War. The AP report went on to say that this attitude was described as producing strong objections from the British. The United States and France sided with the British while Chungking supported the Soviet Union, for both Russia and Chungking have no mandated territories from the last World War.

Referring to Moscow

The report further disclosed that Soviet Ambassador to Washington Andrei Gromyko who is now heading the Russian delegation when Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov left for home, has referred the question of trusteeship to Moscow.

A Reuter report said that after the meeting of the "big five" representatives today, a U.S. State Department official said that "consultations on the regional question have not yet been completed."

Observers assumed that the Soviet delegation has not yet received a reply from Moscow on the regional agreement announced yesterday by the United States and the Latin-Americans.

A source close to the Soviet delegation commenting on the regional Pan-American agreement declared today, "The principles of this conference are based on the fundamental concept of political indivisibility of the world. We, therefore do not understand why the international security system we are trying to establish here should be broken up into several regional systems empowered to take matters into their own hands."

'Big 4' Back Stettinius

Reuters added that the suggestion put forward by Stettinius, for a new American mutual defense treaty "to be consistent with the charter of the world organization" was agreed to at a meeting at which four out of the "big five" representatives were present on Tuesday night. The Soviet delegation was absent apparently because the conference was carried out hurriedly.

It is understood that the objection by the Soviet delegation is based substantially on the argument that the incorporation of the American scheme into the charter would be an expression of the belief that the Security Council may fail in the purpose of settling disputes and indicate that the world organization did not really believe the council would be effective.

The Russians feel that acceptance would also encourage powers in other parts of the world to set up regional arrangements. They warmly object to the impression that the Pan-American agreement is already treated by the Latin-Americans as "fait accompli."

On the other hand, British and United States representatives contested the Soviet argument with France concurring in their view. They resisted the Soviet interpretation pointing out that under the proposed amendment any action taken under the regional pacts would be reported to the Security Council which retained jurisdiction and right to intervene. British and Americans added "self-defense" meant action against armed attack—to which the Russians retorted frontier incidents might be induced as a motive for action.

The discussion was left open with the Russian still unconvinced.

Soviet Party in Finland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The Soviet delegation to the meeting of the Soviet-Finnish Commission on the demarcation of the Soviet-Finnish frontier at the Petsamo region has arrived in Helsinki, according to a report from that city.

Japanese Note Sent To Washington Gov't On Awa Maru Case

The Japanese Government's note on the Awa Maru case was sent on Wednesday to the United States Government through the good offices of the Swiss Government, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his press conference on Friday. Mr. Iguchi said that the full text of the note would probably be disclosed next week.

STETTINIUS DENIES RIFT ON POLISH CONTROVERSY

Answers New York Paper's Charge of Difference Between Washington and London

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—The Polish question came to the fore again today with an announcement from Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, which denied that any differences exist between the United States and Britain concerning the formation of a new Polish coalition government, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Stettinius' statement was in reply to the New York Herald Tribune news dispatch from San Francisco which asserted that some differences existed between Washington and London on the Polish question.

Meanwhile, the State Department officials said that so far the United States and Britain have received no explanation from Moscow concerning the arrest of the 16 Poles. These were the Poles who had gone to Moscow supposedly to negotiate with the Russians over the formation of a new government.

The New York Herald Tribune said that the United States position on the Polish dispute, as defined by President Roosevelt before his death in an exchange of letters with Prime Minister Churchill, differed from that of the British.

Stettinius declined to comment on any possible exchange of letters between Roosevelt and Churchill.

In its story on the purported exchange of letters, the Herald Tribune said in part: "The core of the difference between the British and the Soviet interpretations of the Yalta document was whether or not the Lublin Warsaw government should be scrapped completely or used as the basis for a new government. Besides refusing to support Churchill's view that the existing government in Poland should be scrapped, President Roosevelt also wrote along the same line to Stalin, but received a reply which was far from conciliatory in tone."

DE VALERA HITS CHURCHILL

Raps British Premier's Criticism Of Eire's Neutrality Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—In a spirited reply last night to Prime Minister Churchill's criticism last Sunday of Eire's policy of neutrality, Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of Eire accused Churchill of trying to find an excuse for "continuing the unjust mutilation of our country," according to a Dublin dispatch.

De Valera said that allowance might be made for Churchill's remarks in the exuberance of victory, but he regretted Churchill had abused the Eire people instead of helping toward a nobler and better understanding between the two countries.

The enraged Irish leader said he would not add fuel to flames by replying as he would have done 25 years ago.

He stated, however, that Churchill had made it clear that in certain circumstances he would have violated Eire's neutrality. Had that been done, De Valera said, no small nation adjoining a great power could hope to be allowed to go its own way in peace.

The Irish leaders declared that his country would continue to work for the cause of freedom and for peace and understanding between all nations and that Eire would strive so far as a small nation could to bind up some of the gaping wounds of suffering humanity.

To Demobilize 75,000 Men

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—Britain will demobilize 75,000 men from the armed forces by the end of this year and will keep the conscription age level at 30 years to maintain British forces for the war against Japan, it was disclosed by Labor Minister Ernest Bevin in the House of Commons today, according to a London report.

CONFLICT OVER TRIESTE AGGRAVATED BY YANKEES

Halt Yugoslav Troops at Gunpoint in Disputed Italian Area

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—The tense situation resulting from the Yugoslav occupation of Trieste was relaxed somewhat today on reports that Marshal Tito's forces have withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Isonzo River, according to a Rome dispatch. Although the withdrawal does not alter the position in the town itself, the report said, the news was welcomed in Italy as a sign of reasonable desire on the Marshal's part to settle the delicate problem peacefully.

Meanwhile, the Daily Express correspondent reported from near Trieste today that the Yugoslavs are withdrawing from the Italian territory west of Isonzo River, but that they still "show no sign of withdrawing from Trieste nor from Giulia Venezia, province east of Isonzo River which flows into the Gulf of Trieste. He said that the British officers in Trieste have been formally notified of this move adding that the situation has eased slightly though there is no lessening of the firm hold of the Yugoslav forces on Trieste, Monfalcone and Gorizia.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17—The bitter conflict over the disputed occupation of Trieste by Yugoslav troops developed into serious proportions today when American troops halted Yugoslav troops at gunpoint in the disputed Italian border area near Gorizia and confiscated the loot of the partisans removing from the west side of the Isonzo River, according to a Trieste dispatch.

The report said that the Americans threw up road blocks all around the Gorizia area northwest of Trieste and stopped and searched all Yugoslav soldiers and Italian partisan followers attempting to pass. The American troops seized a considerable quantity of property apparently stolen from the Italian soil during the recent wholesale looting west of the Isonzo River.

Most looting were done by members of the Italian Communist brigade operating under Tito's Yugoslav partisan banner, but a number of Yugoslavs were also halted. The troops were withdrawing from the west side of the Isonzo under Tito's order. Tito's forces are still reported to be in control of Trieste and the city of Gorizia.

Withdrawal Ordered

Domei

ZURICH, May 17.—Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitsch of Yugoslavia is reported to have finally issued orders today for the evacuation of all the army units under his command from Trieste and Gorizia in line with the request of both the British and American armies, according to a London dispatch. Tito said that the troops should be put under the command of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Area.

McCreary Reaches Trieste

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Lieutenant General R. E. McCreary, commander of the British 8th Army, accompanied by Lieutenant General Morgan, Chief of the Army General Staff in the Mediterranean Sea area, reached Trieste today, according to a Rome dispatch.

The atmosphere in Trieste was quite tense with the New Zealand army and the British and American armies in a state of preparedness but with the arrival of the two commanders, the order for preparedness was lifted.

On the other hand, in the vicinity of Gorizia the American army disarmed by force the Yugoslavian army.

Yugoslavia Gets Reply

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The British and American notes to the Yugoslav Government about Trieste and the surrounding area have now been delivered, it was disclosed in London today. Meanwhile, Allied Naval Headquarters in Italy said that the naval force operating in the Trieste area has been ordered to reopen the heavily mined port.

Predicts Quick Settlement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 16.—Premier Ivanoe Bonomi declared at the press conference in Rome today that he was confident that all differences between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula could be ironed out peacefully, according to a Rome dispatch.

He further added that use of force by either party would prejudice the ultimate settlement of the question.

Crippling of Carrier by Nippon Planes Off Mainland on March 19 Bared by U.S.

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—The United States Navy Department today announced that the American aircraft carrier, Franklin, 25,000 tons, of the Essex class, which was heavily damaged by severe attacks of Japanese bombers in the Pacific war area sometime last March, recently managed to enter New York on its own power and is undergoing thorough repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The aircraft carrier presents a really miserable picture with her flying deck completely destroyed. Circumstances surrounding the heavy damage sustained by the Franklin are announced by the Navy Department as follows:

"While operating in the area near Japan with a fast speed task force on March 19, the aircraft carrier Franklin was attacked by Japanese dive-bombers. Two bombs hit the carrier. One of them exploded below the flying deck, while the other exploded in the hangar just when the planes there were about to be taken out onto the deck. A series of explosions followed. In a moment's time 341 were killed and 431 were found missing. More than 300 were wounded.

Several tons of bombs kept in the carrier's magazine exploded with loud detonations. Gasoline caught fire. The deck was enveloped in black smoke. The light cruiser Santa Fe escorting the Franklin took the wounded for treatment. On the afternoon of the same day, the heavy cruiser Pittsburgh sailed with the crippled Franklin in tow. Boilers escaped damage and became serviceable. Under escort of a cruiser, the Franklin, on March 22, sailed for home. Throughout the day American fighter planes flew over the aircraft carrier to protect her from possible further attacks by Japanese planes."

WAR CRIMINALS' TRIAL NOT READY, SAYS EDEN

Foreign Secretary Admits Von Ribbentrop's Whereabouts Unknown to Government

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—Dr. Robert Ley, Germany's erstwhile master of the laboring masses, was captured by the American 101st air-borne division today, according to a Paris dispatch. At about the same time, the United Nations War Crimes Commission announced that an international conference on German war crimes would begin in London on May 31.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—In his first appearance before the House of Commons since returning from San Francisco, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, declared that he could not say at present when the war crime trials would start but stated that the question of war guilt of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, successor to Fuehrer, was under investigation and that, "according to newspaper reports," Doenitz had been arrested, according to a London dispatch.

He said everything was being done to track down and, bring to justice Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister in Hitler's Cabinet, but so far the Government had no information about his whereabouts. In reply to another question about whether swift justice would descend upon Air Minister Hermann Goering, Eden said, "I hope so."

Stating his inability to say just when the war crime trials would start, Eden explained that the preparation of charges and the making of the necessary arrangements for the trials involve consultation with her Allies and this is bound to take a little time.

His remarks on bringing Von Ribbentrop to justice was interpreted generally as meaning that Hitler's Foreign Minister would be tried as a war criminal.

One member called Eden's attention to President Truman's appointment of Justice Robert H. Jackson as the American representative and chief of the counsel in preparing and prosecuting charges against war criminals and those responsible for atrocities. Eden replied that consideration was being given to the appointment of a British representative.

Von Papen Indictment Seen

Indictment of Baron Franz von Papen, former German Ambassador to Turkey, as a war criminal is reported to be virtually assured as signs increased of plans being speeded for bringing German National Socialist Party leaders to justice, according to a London dispatch. Foreign Secretary Eden told the Commons he was unable to specify the date but said the Allies are busy with trial arrangements.

Sources close to the War Crime Commission revealed that the commission is investigating the case of Von Papen, ace German diplomat in both wars, and it is said that already he is charged with complicity of systematic terrorism and other crimes.

It was further disclosed that the commission has indicted Count Schwerin von Krosigk, former Finance Minister and now designated Foreign Minister.

Reich Leaders Sought

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—The United States 7th Army is carrying out a wide-scale search through villages and lumber camps in Bavaria and Austria for Himmler, Ribbentrop and Julius Schutlihar, famous for his anti-Jew principle, according to reports reaching here.

Called Temporary Expedient

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—The Allied policy on the "Doenitz Government" was clarified at the Allied Supreme Headquarters in Paris today where it was explained that as prisoners of war its services are being used for SHAEF purposes, according to a Paris dispatch.

It was emphasized that although no government is recognized in Germany, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz is conceded as representing the armed forces which were de facto in power in Germany at the time of the surrender, a Reuter special correspondent at SHAEF said. Until the switchover is announced the Allies will use Doenitz and certain of his officers to help in feeding and disarming the German army. But this is only a temporary expedient, the report said.

Meanwhile, Moscow newspapers and radio commentators continue to press for speedy justice of German "war criminals." Professor A. Trainin, leading Soviet jurist and member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, wrote today in the Red Star: "The United Nations war crimes commissions have become tangled up somewhere on the remote approaches to trial and punishment." The Izvestia said: "The German military clique and leaders under Hitler have not abandoned hopes of emerging into the light of day once more."

Not Recognizing Regime

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—Lieutenant General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor in Germany, Political Advisor to Eisenhower's Headquarters Murphy, and Deputy Chief-of-Staff to Eisenhower's Headquarters Major General Frank McSherry, in an interview by press correspondents today in Paris jointly declared that, "The U.S. Expeditionary Forces in Europe do not recognize any form of German Government or Foreign Office, according to a Paris report.

"We are making use of the German High Command in order to propel the disarming and demobilization of the German forces. As soon as this task is finished, the German High Command will be completely dissolved."

"The chief reasons for the occupation of German territory by the American forces are for the thorough uprooting of every trace of Nazism, the crushing of every remaining trace of German underground power that might cause another war, and to arrest and pass judgment on all war criminals," the statement continued.

"We are planning to establish a military administration in Germany. The German people will come to learn this in due time. There is plenty of time to study the problem of the reconstruction of Germany. We believe that the occupation forces will be maintained for a considerable time. The war criminals will first have to pay for their crimes. When this is done and over with we shall consider the matter of the reconstruction of Germany. We cannot make any definite statement yet as to the exact territory to be occupied; but we believe that the negotiations concerning this matter will be concluded within the next couple of days."

U.S. OKINAWA CASUALTIES ARE 21,950, NIMITZ ADMITS

Fighting for Naha, Shuri Said Costly; Forrestal Says Navy Losses Total 4,670 Men

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—The headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz announced today that American casualties on Okinawa total 21,950, up to May 14, according to a Guam report. The announcement added that in the fighting for Naha and Shuri alone, 1,097 Americans had been killed in the past week. Nimitz announced that the American lines in southern Okinawa remain "substantially unchanged."

On the other hand, a Washington dispatch reports that U.S. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal announced the losses among American naval forces as having risen to 4,670 men killed, wounded and missing up to May 14.

Throwing Fear Into Yanks

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—It seems as if the fierce air assaults of the Japanese Special Attack Corps is throwing fear into the Americans. Captain Garret, officer on a destroyer lately returned from the Okinawa area, declared, "I never saw as many Japanese planes as in the Okinawa war area. It appears that the Japanese airmen are determined to crush us whatever sacrifices they may have to make," according to a San Diego dispatch.

U.S. Illusions Shattered

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—"Any illusions that the Americans may have had as to the probable costs and duration of the Pacific war have been shattered by what has been happening on Okinawa," declared the Washington Post leader today, according to a Washington dispatch.

"On Okinawa," it said, "Japanese opposition has increased rather than diminished in intensity. Okinawa is proving to be a grim companion piece to Tarawa and Yiojima. The fierce determination with which the Japanese is fighting for Okinawa is understandable in view of that island's immense strategic position," the editorial concluded.

U.S. Losses Piling Up

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—Fighting on the main Okinawa Island, became increasingly bitter since yesterday, according to a Guam dispatch, with the piling up of American losses and slowing down of their advance.

A Reuter dispatch from the Okinawa front said that the Japanese were repulsing the marine units, bringing down upon them a curtain of bombs and artillery fire, and the Americans were pushed back 200 meters in spite of the fact that they had strengthened their ranks by pouring in all the rear units, even sending out cooks and bakers to the fighting lines.

The casualties of the American forces in this fighting are so great that they defy imagination. During these hostilities only two were left alive in a certain company of 240 soldiers while in another company only eight survivors were counted.

A member of a regimental headquarters is reported to have said that the authorities were at a loss to estimate even how many had been killed and wounded and neither had there been time to check the roll call.

It is also reported that the American units in front of Naha have been cut off from their rear by the unending shower of Japanese bombs and shells.

MINISTRY IS REORGANIZED

Transport Organ Set Up—Communications Board Under Cabinet

The reorganization of the Transportation and Communications Ministry and the transfer of the Communications Board in the Ministry to the direct management of the Cabinet were announced by the Board of Information on Friday. The announcement follows:

"The importance of transport and communications, which are under administration of the Transportation and Communications Ministry, has increased extremely with the development of the war situation. As the efficiency or otherwise of their administration have far-reaching consequences, the Government has decided to reorganize the Ministry into a Transportation Ministry, which will mainly look after transport administration in order to heighten its efficiency to the utmost.

"In the administration of communications, the Communications Board which has hitherto stood as an exterior organization of the Transportation and Communication Ministry has been transferred from the jurisdiction of this Ministry to the Cabinet. The Shinnin rank will be accorded its Director General, thereby strengthening his responsibility for the enforcement of related business and its executing on a quick and strong basis."

Strong Enemy Drive Near Davao Repulsed By Japanese Forces

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, May 17.—After concentrating strong artillery fire on the hills north of Davao, enemy units accompanied by tanks tried to make a smashing drive on May 14 but were repulsed after embittered fighting. Land losses of the enemy up till May 14 included 2,500 men either killed or wounded, 87 tanks, armored cars and other vehicles put out of commission or destroyed and over 10 planes downed, while at sea four transports were sunk.

JAPANESE AIR OFFENSIVE IN OKINAWA SUCCEEDING

Good Results Being Scored in General Assault Against Task Forces Begun May 13

By I. INOUE

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH May 17.—The general offensive commenced by the Kamikaze Special Attack Units and the Japanese Air Force against the enemy task forces and groups of warships around the Okinawa Islands on May 13 are scoring good results. Along with these attacks on enemy warships, the Japanese Air Force is making a series of raids on the enemy airfields, inflicting serious blows on the bases of the enemy's fighting power.

A unit of Japanese bombers under the command of Lieutenant Tsuneo Motoki dashed into a group of enemy warships in the vicinity of the Kerama Islands on the evening of May 13. Other Army and Navy Special Attack Units which left their bases at about the same time dashed into the groups of enemy warships around the main Okinawa Island.

In the meanwhile, a Japanese Army Air Unit raided the North and Central Airfields on the main Okinawa Island from the night of May 13 to dawn of the following day, causing conflagrations at two places.

On May 15, Japanese Bomber Units under the command of Sub-lieutenants Iwakuma and Fukatsu made a series of fierce attacks on the groups of enemy warships and transports which were engaging in supplies in the neighborhood of the Kerama Islands. Two of these bombers dashed into the two warships of unidentified category.

The plane manned by Lieutenant Nosaki carried out a torpedo attack on and sank instantaneously one large enemy transport on the night of the same day, while another plane manned by Lieutenant Sawada heavily damaged and set ablaze an enemy warship of unidentified category by a torpedo attack.

Enemy Task Forces Hit

By ONODA and TANAKA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED NAVAL BASE.—By a series of general offensives, the enemy task forces have been dealt considerable losses in the waters around the Okinawa Islands. The enemy, however, still has a small number of task forces in Central Pacific bases, watching for an opportunity for attacking the mainland of Japan.

The enemy is fighting under great difficulty as a result of several fierce general offensives carried out by the Japanese Air Force. With the end of the European war, the enemy is evidently determined to terminate the decisive battle now raging on Okinawa.

Since May 8, the enemy has concentrated his total ground forces to attack the main Japanese positions in the area facing Shuri. At the same time, enemy warships and transports have resumed their activities.

Since the night of May 11, the enemy has enforced patrol every night with his flying boats and carrier-based planes against the advance bases of the Japanese mainland.

On May 13, enemy task forces approached the sea area some 150 miles off the southwestern extremity of Kyushu and conducted a raid with some 900 carrier-borne planes in an effort to destroy air bases in Kyushu. The enemy task forces consisted of three groups of warships, each group possessing some 10 regular and converted aircraft carriers and some 15 warships including battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

These enemy task forces were subjected to a series of fierce attacks by the Japanese Special Attack and Torpedo Units. Results scored by the Japanese Air Units were not confirmed because of darkness.

The aim of the enemy task forces was to forestall attacks of the Japanese Special Attack Units, with a view to offering a flank protection for the Okinawa operations.

ENEMY PLANE CARRIER SUNK OFF OKINAWA ISLE

Japanese Also Hit Two Cruisers, One Transport and Raid U.S. Airfields

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 18.—Japanese Air Units on the morning of May 16 raided the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa Island and attacked groups of enemy vessels in the waters around the island.

The Japanese Air Units caused big fires at the airfields and scored hits with torpedoes on two enemy cruisers and one transport.

Japanese Air Units resumed their attack yesterday night and by the early dawn of the following day had sunk instantaneously one enemy aircraft carrier.

The enemy planes active over the Okinawa front on May 17 totaled about 300.

Resume Stubborn Attacks

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The Japanese Units defending the main Okinawa Island in full force are ceaselessly engaged in bitter counterattacking battles on the southern front with four divisions of American invasion troops, namely, the 1st and 6th Marine Corps, and the 77th and 96th Divisions.

On the whole, the firing line remains unchanged. On May 17, some enemy troops approached the 150th Height, one kilometer northeast of Shuri.

At dawn the same day, the U.S. troops again resumed their stubborn offensive along the entire length of the front extending from Amiku on the west coast of the island to Gasha on the east coast through Takushi, Kochi, and Kohatsu.

In a two-day battle from May 14 to the evening of May 16, the U.S. forces that have already lost 43,500 men, again suffered heavy casualties aggregating about 6,000 killed or wounded besides losing 66 tanks blown up and 31 destroyed.

At the airfield on Iye Island, approximately 50 planes, including P-51's and large aircraft were set up on May 16 by Japanese scout planes.

At nightfall the same day, the sound of intense AA gunfire of enemy surface forces in the waters west of Naha was heard. Two flame pillars were seen in this area from the island. The roar of enemy fleet guns was also heard in the area off Katena as well as around the Kerama Islands late in the night of the same day, thus indicating that the Japanese Special Attack Corps were in action against the enemy sea forces.

Furious Battle Continued

By I. INOUE

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN SOUTH, May 17.—The offensive and counter-offensive battle on the main Okinawa Island continued to rage on May 15 and 16, with the enemy left wing offensive increasing in fury.

The enemy force in the Amiku area in the western sector of the island, backed by several score of tanks including heavy machines, is frantically attempting to strike southward under cover of bombardments from two battleships, two cruisers and five destroyers which are plying in the waters off Oroku. The Japanese Garrison Force conducting human-bullet attacks against the numerically far superior enemy force successfully checked the further advance of the enemy at several places.

On May 15, Japanese Units in Takushi and Kyozuka in the central sector seized an offensive position on the line between Ona and Sogenji-machi. On other fronts, no conspicuous changes were witnessed yesterday. Meanwhile, the Japanese in the area east of the central sector repeated furious assault against the enemy left, while resorting to bleeding tactics.

According to information, some groups of enemy warships in the Mariana area seem to have commenced action on May 12 and 13. Whether they will be deployed to the Okinawa area or not is still unknown, but the enemy maneuver must be watched closely.

SWEDEN GIVING KIND CARE TO JAPANESE EVACUEES

Scribe Vividly Describes Trip Taken in Minesweeper on Flight From Germany

By TAKIO ENA
By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—As a result of the collapse of Germany a number of Japanese in Germany wandered about north and south amidst the horrors of war. A party of the Japanese in Germany who on May 5 succeeded in getting away from Germany and reached Sweden by sea are now receiving the protection of the Swedish authorities.

Their escape from Germany began on April 20 which fell on Fuehrer Hitler's birthday. While the roaring of big guns of the Red Army used at Berlin was fiercely audible from the morning, the Japanese residents in Berlin received an advice abruptly, ordering them to leave Berlin within the day.

It was May 2 that a white flag was raised in Berlin, according to the news broadcast by the radio. Simultaneously with this news, the surrender of the German army in Italy was reported. It was later learned that it was this day that a German party headed by the new head of the German Navy, by order of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, new Fuehrer, proceeded to the front southeast of Hamburg with a white flag. The movement for the surrender of the German army was already under way.

A 16,000-ton vessel, the Patoria, was berthed in the port of Flensburg which became the last stronghold of Germany. The headquarters of new Fuehrer Doenitz was located in this ship. The party of the Japanese who was heading northward from Berlin by way of Hamburg became the guests on board the ship.

Advised to Depart

When the cities of Kiel and Flensburg were declared open cities the Japanese party was advised by the German army that it should be ready for departure by tomorrow morning at the latest. The baggages were put in automobiles during the night and the sentries were placed beside them.

On May 4, the German forces in Denmark and Holland surrendered. Under this situation the Japanese party, in four motor cars, headed straightforward toward Copenhagen under the protection of armed German soldiers. By 3 p.m. on the same day, a British army entered Flensburg. The city of Copenhagen was in an uproar with citizens waving flags.

Realizing danger the German soldiers in the armored car which headed the Japanese party disappeared. Amidst the sound of machine-guns and shouting of the masses the party managed to reach the entrance of the Palace Hotel.

A large crowd of the Danish people besieged the party. Some demanded the automobiles of the party for celebration. Fearing the excitement of the citizens the hotel porters dared not approach the party. The party locked the motor cars but the glass of the cars were broken and all the cars, together with baggages, were requisitioned freely by the Danish masses.

The Japanese party put up at the hotel for the night under the threatening situation. At 5:30 a.m., on May 5, a telephonic connection was effected with the German army which asked the party to leave the hotel within an hour.

It began to rain and there were few people on the street. It was a good opportunity to get out of the city. All the shops run by the Germans in the city were attacked and set ablaze by riots. Amidst this turmoil and confusion, German sentries were seen on the main streets. They opened the barricades as the Japanese party passed through.

Early on the morning of May 5, several German destroyers were steaming at full speed their anchorage places in the port of Copenhagen, as the news reached there that British troops would reach the airfield in the suburb of Copenhagen for disarming the German force.

The warship which was offered by the German army for transport of the Japanese party was a 200-ton minesweeper, which sailed from the port at 5:45 a.m. and by 7:30 a.m., it was safely out of the danger zone. The minesweeper reached Malmo at the southern extremity of Sweden at 8:30 a.m. and upon reaching the port, the warship immediately turned back. The Hakenkreuz flag and the Nazi salute by the officers and men of the minesweeper were the last sight of the Third Reich seen by the Japanese party.

Syria Makes Demand

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 16.—The Syrian Premier has demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Syria, the French Telegraph Agency disclosed today, according to a Paris report. It was also announced that General Donnet, French Delegate General to Syria and Lebanon, is arriving in Damascus today where he is expected to resume the discussions on the future of the French armed forces in this area.

Prince Kotohito Kanin Reported Seriously Ill From Chronic Malady

His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin is reported to be seriously ill. His Imperial Highness has been suffering from a chronic disease for some time past and had been under the care of Dr. Fujinami, Superintendent of the Japan Red Cross Hospital. Since late in January the condition of His Imperial Highness has become gradually worse and signs of marked weakness have increased. Because of an advanced age of 81, the condition of His Imperial Highness has now developed into one which requires utmost caution.

BRITISH ARMY TO DEVELOP PORT CITY OF HAMBURG

Plans Making it Capital as Well As Center of Communications, Supplies

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—The condition of the port city of Hamburg, which Britain has chosen to make the base from which to carry on peaceful operations against Germany after the war, is described in a dispatch from a Reuter correspondent named Martin.

He said: "There is a plan afoot to develop this gigantic German port into both a center of communications and supplies and the capital city of Germany under the occupation of the British forces. For many years, until the moderates and Leftists of Germany were overthrown by the Nazis, Hamburg used to be the rendezvous of politicians opposed to the Nazi Party. It has been decided that this city should play the largest part of any city included in the administrative system of Britain in occupied Germany.

All German banks in Hamburg reopened on May 15 and commenced legitimate activities within the framework of the system of restrictions imposed by the authorities of the military administration. The authorities of the British army in Germany have taken the step of freezing all bank accounts held directly or indirectly by the leaders of the Nazi Party and men of importance among the German army and civilians. Insurance companies have also opened their doors again.

"There are large throngs of people in the streets. The street cars are likely to be running after two or three days. There is strict control over foodstuffs. In the neighborhood of the borders of the city transactions are carried on in goods at prices other than the regulated ones. Strong military measures are needed to end these illegal business dealings.

"Karl Krogmann, Mayor of Hamburg, who came into office in days preceding the outbreak of the war and carried on after the entrance of the British forces into the city, was relieved of his duties some time ago."

Canadians to Berlin

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—In order to participate in the occupation of Berlin, the Canadian army is reportedly sending one division of 250 officers and 4,997 soldiers, reported an AP correspondent attached to the Canadian 1st Army. However, according to the report, the duration of the stay of the Canadian army in Berlin is about one month.

Yanks to Aid Soviets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 16. — President Harry Truman has appointed 21 American experts to help the Soviet Reparations Commission in levying the Soviet war damage bill for enough materials and probably manpower as well to reconstruct the territories devastated by the German forces, according to a Washington dispatch.

HELP U-BOAT WARFARE

Ingram Reveals Nippon Submarines Cooperated With Reich in Atlantic

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, British Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, revealed to newsmen today that Japanese submarines cooperated with German U-boats in naval operations in the Atlantic waters and caused repercussions, according to a Washington dispatch.

According to Ingram's statement, the fact that the Japanese undersea craft participated in the disruption of water routes in the Atlantic area was disclosed for the first time, though a certain American warship was reported to have encountered a Japanese submarine in the waters south of Iceland last summer.

High Decorations Conferred

The First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure was conferred upon Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, Minister without Portfolio and President of the Board of Information, Tadahiko Okada, Minister of Education, and Lieutenant General Koichi Abe respectively on Friday.

CONSTITUTIONAL SETUP IS CRITICIZED BY YENAN

Chiang Said Planning to Maintain Despotic Rule Under Mask of Democracy

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 17.—At the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee and the Supervisory Committee, the Chungking Kuomintang decided to convene the People's Congress on November 12 for adopting the Constitution. With this decision, the Chungking regime is broadcasting propaganda reports that the process of the national establishment planned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen has entered the final stage of constitutional administration.

But the question of enforcing constitutional administration has been pending since the Third Plenary Session of the Executive Committee and Supervisory Committee, and as the period of preparation was decided to be six years at the Third Plenary Session of the Executive Committee and Supervisory Committee, the constitutional administration had to be enforced in 1935.

Yet the adoption of the proposed Constitution has been repeatedly delayed, suddenly, in his New Year message to the Chinese people, Chiang Kai-shek promised the enforcement of constitutional administration during the present year. Thus he decided finally to convene the People's Congress.

Chiang's Scheme

Yet behind Chiang's intention of loudly advertising the coming constitutional administration, there can be seen his attempt to influence his regime's relations with Yenan and also with the United States. That is to say, having failed in his scheme to place the Yenan regime under his influence, he has aimed to establish a democratic structure by the enforcement of constitutional administration, to have the Yenan regime recognized as one political party, and thus to remove the present confrontation with the Communist Party by controlling the Yenan regime and Communist Army under the coming government representing the people. This attempt of Chiang also coincides with the wish of the United States that is now eager to unify Chungking and Yenan for strengthening the anti-Japanese resistance power of China.

How much the United States expected the adoption of a constitutional government by Chiang to enhance Chungking-Yenan relations, because she was worried over the division of the anti-Japanese front in China, can be seen from the fact that with Chiang's New Year message the U.S. press suddenly stopped its attacks on Chungking.

It is doubtful if the proposal of constitutional administration, which has succeeded in satisfying the United States, will become the foundation for the unity of the anti-Japanese China, as expected by Chiang and the United States. Thus, reflecting the world situation after the conclusion of the European War, Chungking-Yenan relations are expected to become further confused.

Previous to the opening of the Six Plenary Session of Executive Committee and Supervisory Committee of Chungking, the Yenan regime held the Seventh Plenary Session of the Communist Party in the latter part of April. In his address at the session, Mao Tse-tung said that the enforcement of constitutional administration by Chungking meant firstly the suppression of the demand for establishing a coalition government; secondly, the maintenance of a despotic administration; thirdly, the pretext for a civil war.

Plan Is Criticized

Of the entire number of 1,440 representatives scheduled to attend the People's Congress, 240 will be appointed by the Kuomintang. The members and candidate members of the Central Supervisory Committee who are to attend the Council have been increased to 360. Thus in all at least 600 representatives attending the Council are Kuomintang men. It is because of this fact that the constitutional administration plan is criticized as Chiang's plan for maintaining his despotic rule. Therefore, it is needless to say any constitutional government born out of the coming Council will not satisfy Yenan and other anti-Chungking factions.

Yenan has already called the proposed representative government by the enforcement of constitutional administration as a false democratic government only wearing a mask of democracy, and is warning the public that Chungking is intending to oppress Yenan in the name of a democratic government.

The War and Working Class, Communist organ published in Moscow, recently regarded Chungking as a fascist regime, and said, "Unless Chungking takes an urgent measure to democratize its administration and complete the national unification, certainly it will lose its qualification to join the democratic nations of the world."

What Chiang is attempting to do will not be recognized as the "urgent measure" mentioned by the Communist organ. Thus the relations between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party will become further aggravated, despite the efforts of both Chiang and the United States.

Il Duce's Rescuer Captured by U.S. Forces; Relates How He Set Free Italian Leader

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 17.—Lieutenant Colonel Otto Skorzeny, German SS Commander who led the party which rescued Benito Mussolini and the man who was alleged to have plotted to kill General Dwight Eisenhower, has been captured, according to a report from the American 7th Army headquarters, today.

The huge man, six feet four inches in height with a livid scar across his left cheek, who was chief of Germany's espionage, sabotage and specialist in commando troops, was captured by the 3rd division of the 7th Army, the report said.

Skorzeny denied he had headed the trained group of men whose mission was to murder members of the Allied high command during the Ardennes breakthrough last winter, but he told the story of how he rescued Mussolini.

According to his story, Mussolini was held in a closely-guarded hotel at San Sasso in the Abruzzi mountains near Rome. Skorzeny was chosen by Himmler to lead the party to liberate Mussolini. The party was flown from Berlin to an airfield near Rome while simultaneously the German 1st paratroop division flew from southern France to Rome. He picked 81 men to make the attempt.

In nine gliders, he said, they flew behind the guiding "stork" plane to the Abruzzi mountains where Skorzeny's glider and five others landed close to the hotel where Mussolini was held prisoner. The remaining gliders overshot their mark.

Skorzeny said that he and eight others held up the Italian guards. No shots were fired. Skorzeny said that he himself destroyed the communication lines to the hotel. On the terrace he saw Mussolini at the window. He rushed into the building got Mussolini out and within 15 minutes, the Italian leader was air-borne and on his way to Vienna.

EUROPE FACING FAMINE IN FORTHCOMING WINTER

Poor Transportation Facilities And Delayed Planting Cited As Reasons

The United States Food Commission denied reports that the German people were likely to get a great percentage of the 12,000,000 tons of foodstuffs being shipped over to Europe. As a matter of fact, Germany is not going to receive any of this food, although foreign residents in Germany will receive some, according to a Stockholm dispatch appearing in Friday's Mainichi, the gist of which follows:

"The famine in Europe next winter is likely to be more acute than during the war," says a Stockholm evening paper. Authorities on nutrition are of the opinion that Europe will have to import at least 12,000,000 tons of food from the outside annually in order to be able to meet the minimum requirements of Europe. Thus, the people of Europe, excluding Germany, are asking the North and South American nations for assistance. Although Europe may be able to receive a sufficient supply of wheat from the Americas, they are bound to have difficulty in getting meat and fats. The aforementioned 12,000,000 tons do not include shipments of food within Europe. For instance, Sweden has promised to ship great quantities of grains, meat, flour and sugar to Norway.

Transportation Difficulties

Apart from the ability of other countries to export foodstuffs, the transportation facilities available must be considered. If they intend to go on with the shipping of 12,000,000 tons of foodstuffs over seas, some parts of which are still mined, they will have to employ a tremendous number of bottoms. Although the war in Europe is now over, the United States and Britain, especially the United States, has to employ a considerable number of ships in the Pacific area. Another problem that presents itself is that of the transportation of the food supplies after they reach European ports. Railways have been blown up and wrecked by the war and there is not enough gasoline for transport trucks. A good example of the hopeless state of the territories occupied by the Allies is that of France, which has been 'free' for over six months already. It is easy to imagine that the confusion in the other areas occupied by the Allies is many times as bad as in France.

Further aggravating the food situation is the promise of record poor crops next autumn. It is reported that the crop this autumn will be from five to ten per cent less than last year. Vast areas cannot be cultivated this year for lack of plough horses, farming implements, and fertilizers, while many agricultural areas have been devastated by the war. Furthermore, the factories producing agricultural equipment have been wrecked completely. All these conditions dye the gloomy food prospects with still darker color.

Experts declare that the minimum requirement per person is 2,000 calories per day. In France the people are getting only 1,500 calories, with the Norwegians getting 1,600 calories, the Finns getting 1,750 calories, the Italians getting 1,000 calories, and the German people getting but 1,050 calories, according to the Daily Mail, in describing the food situation in the area occupied by the U.S. 15th Army. The German people in that area get only about a fourth of the 4,000 calories a day the American troops consume. The contrast is all the greater because even the Jews and foreigners living in the occupied areas get about 2,000 calories a day.

The American forces conducted a careful survey of the food situation immediately on their occupation and decided to transport foodstuffs from areas in which there was a comparative supply to areas where the shortage is acute, such as in the Ruhr area. In most cases the German people have to subsist on 1,150 calories a day.

Planting Delayed

Adding still further to the food shortage is the delayed planting of crops, because of the hostilities. In the northern Rhine area, no crops could be planted last autumn, while only from 10 to 15 per cent of the average crops were planted in the West Rhine area. In the areas further east, where the fighting did not wreak such havoc, from 50 to 60 per cent of the average crops were planted. The Daily Telegraph says, "The current food situation in Germany will increase the difficulties of the military administration by the Allied forces."

DEPICTS BERLIN SHELTERS

Were Solidly Built and Well Equipped, Says Reuter Scribe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—How completely the underground fortresses of Berlin were equipped is described by a Reuter correspondent in Moscow, who reports that the underground city is built like a labyrinth containing houses, factories, material dumps, and other necessary equipment. Officers and men of the Red army are now unearthing these fortresses, of which the majority Berlin residents were unaware, the correspondent reports, and continues:

"The private hiding-places of Goering and Goebbels have been discovered. That of Goering was especially well-built. It was a perfect anti-bomb shelter built 60 feet underground, and he with his family members and trusted officers were living there.

"Goebbels was supposed to have been using a loud-speaker in his underground shelter for his speeches of encouragement.

"The net of underground roads is most complicated near the Gestapo Headquarters, which was solidly protected by steel and concrete. Chambers for the hand grenades also were found."

U.S. COAL MINERS STRIKE

72,000 Men Leave Work; Munitions Production Menaced by Dispute

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—The anthracite coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania, which broke out on May 3 has not been solved yet, says a Washington dispatch. The coal which would otherwise have been mined during this period is estimated at 2,500,000 metric tons, and the disruption is a big menace to munitions production. President Harry Truman, in a press interview today, said all necessary steps would be taken to stop the strike, the first being to bring 72,000 coal miners back to work.

Danish Communications

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—Telegraph, telephone and postal communications in Denmark and Norway with foreign countries were put under military censorship since yesterday, it was reported in a Swedish paper. The report said that the censorship announcement was made in Denmark by the American, British and Soviet military authorities while in Norway it was made by the Norwegian military authorities.

Nelson Retaining Post

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—The Chungking regime announced today that Donald Nelson, who resigned his post as President Harry Truman's special envoy to Chungking, is retaining his position as Economic Advisor to Chungking, according to a Chungking report.

LOSS OF RUMANIAN OIL WAS FATAL TO GERMANY

Germans Also Made Gross Mistake of Underestimating Soviet War Power

What are the main factors responsible for Germany's defeat? One of them is Germany's overestimation of its own war potential and underestimation of the Soviet strength. Another is the loss of Rumania, abundant with oil indispensable for the prosecution of modern warfare, said a Hsinking dispatch to the Mainichi dated May 16.

The Germans fought to the very last bravely resisting the onslaught of the numerically superior enemy forces. In anticipation of the enemy's onrush against Berlin, the Germans built strong barricades, six meters thick and three meters high in the center of Berlin, using scrap materials obtained from bombed buildings. The Berliners who remained in the capital were organized into storm corps and were detailed to the defense of the city. In the suburbs similar storm corps were organized. The members of the storm corps were armed with hand grenades.

The American and British air raids increased in intensity with the approach of the invasion forces to Berlin. Particularly, during night raids the British air force dropped large bombs of two to five tons, furiously pounding the entire Berlin area.

During the intense enemy raids, distribution of foodstuffs was carried on as smoothly as before. The people were able to purchase food at any time if they had ration tickets. The black market was unknown to Berliners except in cigarets and coffee, and mail delivery was conducted without hindrance. Traffic regulations were not enforced, attesting to the order maintained in Berlin till it was completely surrounded by the enemy forces. Every structure was so constructed that the German forces and people were ready to combat the onrush of the enemy at the very gate of the capital. Maintaining order as at the outset of the European War, the people of Germany with a burning spirit of war comradeship carried on with firm confidence in final victory.

Shattered German Resistance

The immense quantities of shells, tanks and aircraft used by the Allied forces in the battle for Berlin shattered the German resistance. Even when their positions were blasted, the Germans remained calm and under strict orders withdrew from their shattered positions in perfect columns, some even singing military songs.

Meanwhile, air raid victims were immediately sheltered and given proper relief thanks to the perfect liaison between the headquarters of the National Socialist Party and its branches in various localities. No disorder as witnessed in France at the time of its defeat was seen in Berlin, and to the last moment, Berlin was free from outrageous mob attacks as were rampant in France. Such courage and spirit of cooperation among the people enabled the German forces to fight on to the very end.

But why could the German army burning with the intense zeal to fight not help being defeated? The first reason lies in the fact that they underestimated the strength of the Soviet army and were overconfident of their own national power. The operations from Poland to Norway, France and the Balkans all progressed smoothly and sometimes more speedily than expected and the gains made during this time were far in excess of the price paid. For this reason the Germans thought they could easily conquer the Soviet Union. Expecting the fall of Moscow before winter set in, the German soldiers were not prepared with winter clothes nor were their tanks equipped with any installations to withstand the extreme cold.

Tide of War Changed

Admitted that the winter came earlier than in most years. But for Germany so advanced in science it was the grossest unpreparedness and as a result, in the face of the stubborn resistance of the Soviet army, the tide of war began to change. She was forced to begin laying hands on her precious reserve store of materials in enormous amounts. She began losing huge numbers of the men while her fighting line too had to be shortened. For this reason it gave a breathing spell to the British whom they had succeeded in forcing back to the very last line and led to the difficult situation of a two-front operation.

The second factor that caused Germany's defeat was the loss of the Rumanian oilfields. The deficiency of natural petroleum could never be met by synthetic oil much prided by German science and so perforce tank and aerial operations were restricted. Added to this was the fact that the so-called second front of the air—the Anglo-American aerial bombings—dealt a blow that could not be overlooked upon industry. Factories had been dispersed or were moved underground but the destruction of transport facilities and the demolition of dwelling houses greatly lowered the percentage of laborers going out to work and pulled down the ratio of working efficiency. The destruction of factories slowed down production in general and gradually troubles increased.

Thus together with the huge outlay and exhaustion of men and materials on the Eastern Front the difficulties of sending supplies forced the German nation to fight a war without weapons, in spite of her effort to bolster production and in spite of laborious pains taken for total mobilization.

The secret weapon so repeatedly heard of from German army authorities was most certainly being prepared but the lowering of industrial power left no room for mass production of the new arms. The German nation laid their faith in the statement of the military authorities but expecting its appearance momentarily fell before the might of enemy material force.

What will become of Germany now that it has given up? Though the German nation may have been defeated the people will no doubt never lose the consciousness of their nationality nor their pride and will endeavor so that their existence as a race shall continue. In the occupied zones the old and the women silently take up the hoe and the routine of their ordinary life is resumed. Viewed from the side, this quiet rural life seems fraught with sadness.

CABINET CHANGES RUMORED

AP Says Truman May Make Sweeping Governmental Reorganization

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 16.—Rumors circulating around the White House said that President Truman is planning a number of Cabinet changes perhaps in the Labor, Treasury and Justice Departments, according to a Washington report. Observers, however, said that there is nothing new about these rumors as they have been around for quite a while.

The Associated Press said, however, that the President plans a sweeping governmental reorganization. It added that a group of senators who have spoken to Truman said that the Chief Executive wants the regular government departments to absorb independent agencies. This plan might result in the merger of such government bodies as the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration within the Department of Agriculture. They said that it is possible that all banking duties would end up eventually in the Department of Commerce, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

More British Ships Lost

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—The British Admiralty announced tonight the loss of the cruiser Curacao, ten destroyers, eight submarines and scores of small craft, the destruction of which had been kept secret during the European War, according to a London dispatch. "Many of these ships were lost from marine hazards and others as the result of damage sustained by enemy action, including air raids," the British announcement said.

Festival at Meiji Shrine

The grand festival of the Meiji Shrine praying for sure victory and annihilation of the enemies was solemnized on Thursday at 9 a.m. with Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa, Chief Priest of the Shrine, officiating. General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, worshipped and offered gifts to the shrine altar. The festival ended at 10 a.m.

Hikone Mayor Named

Kanichiro Seehara, former Mayor of Tsuruga city, was elected Mayor of Hikone City at the extraordinary municipal assembly meeting on Friday succeeding the late Totaro Matsuyama.

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COURT ISSUE UNSETTLED

Dissension Worsens Between Major And Minor Powers at S.F.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 16.—Further dissension seems to be looming at the United Nations Conference in the matter of obligatory jurisdiction being made the main point of the present discussions, according to an Associated Press report from San Francisco.

Thus far, many delegates have been unable to agree on whether the decision of the International Court will be binding or merely advisory. The obligatory jurisdiction question will call the nations to bring their disputes to the Court. This problem has brought about another slowdown among big and small nations. The smaller nations are in favor of obligatory jurisdiction or so-called compulsory jurisdiction.

The Associated Press says that small nation delegates on the committee continue to dispute the important article to the effect that it is not included in the statute. As a safeguard to their interests, the small nations insist that it is their right to bring the big Powers into Court. The old World Court statute included an optional clause. A nation could either sign a pledge to bring its disputes in the Court or to merely refrain from defending a party to the judicial procedure.

France is reported to be insisting that the Committee reach its decision immediately. The Committee has agreed to propose through the conference that the new court be established at The Hague, the site of the old World Court.

As now being shaped in the Committee salaries of officiating members will be fixed by the United Nations' General Assembly and will be free of taxation.

I.L.O. Meeting in Quebec

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The governing body of the International Labor Office is meeting at Quebec next month to consider the relationship of the I.L.O. to the world organization being set up at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, according to a London report.

German Frontiers Closed

Domei

ZURICH, May 15.—Troops occupying Germany today closed all German frontier barriers to prevent those regarded as war criminals and those being searched for from fleeing over the border lines, according to a Luxemburg broadcast tonight.

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12 SAVANTS TO RECEIVE HIGH ACADEMIC AWARDS

Presentation Ceremony Slated At Imperial University Library On June 12

In recognition of meritorious achievements in various academic fields Dr. Toru Funada, Professor at Kyoto Imperial University, Takahiro Okuno of the history research institute of Tokyo Imperial University, and Dr. Tokushichi Mishima, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University will be awarded Imperial Academy Endowment Prizes at a ceremony scheduled to be held at 1 p.m. on June 12 at the Tokyo Imperial University Library, it was announced on Thursday. On the same occasion, nine other scholars will also be awarded Imperial Academy prizes and three others the memorial prizes of Count Hagimaro Kashima.

The forthcoming conferment of Imperial Endowment prizes and the Imperial Academy prizes is the 35th event, the first being held in 1911.

Dr. Funada has just completed five volumes containing 2,500 pages on the study of the Roman Law after many years of strenuous effort. In his work all problems concerning the Roman Law are dealt with in view of the present code with addition of thorough explanations. His contribution toward the academic world is great.

Mr. Okuno has worked on the study of the Imperial Household economies particularly during the period of warring barons. In his book just compiled he has succeeded in clarifying the economies in relation with the Imperial Household offering accurate references.

Dr. Mishima has completed his research in special kind of steel and magnetized steel. His accomplishment will contribute greatly toward Japan's industry as magnet is used in munitions industry in immense quantities.

The nine others who are to be awarded the Imperial Academy prizes are Dr. Masaharu Kasuga, Professor emeritus of Kyushu Imperial University, Hikojiro Kaneko, Professor at Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, Dr. Naoto Kameyama, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Shoko Makijima, Assistant Professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Kenjiro Kimura of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Satoyasu Iimori of the Science Research Institute, Dr. Shunichi Mashimo, Professor of Kyoto Imperial University, and Dr. Sadaichi Ito, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University.

The three scholars who are to be given the memorial prizes of Count Hagimaro Kashima are Dr. Matsusaburo Shiojiri of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Count Masanao Abe of the Central Oeteorological Meteorological Observatory and Dr. Naoyuki Munemiya of Tokyo Imperial University.

DISSOLVING RULE AID BODY

Affiliated Organizations Also to Stop Functions on June 10

Taisei Yokusan Kai or the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be formally dissolved on June 10, it was announced on Thursday. The Koa Sohonbu or the East Asia Development General Headquarters, Yokusan Shonen-dan, Dai Nippon Women's Association, Dai Nippon Seishonen-dan, Shogyo Hokoku-kai, and the Nogyo Hokoku-kai, which are organizations belonging to the Taisei Yokusan Kai, will also be dissolved at the same time.

Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, as the President of the Taisei Yokusan Kai, called the leading officials of the Association to the Prime Minister's official residence at 11:30 a.m. Thursday, and explained the policy of the Government regarding the dissolution of the Association.

The Taisei Yokusan Kai held its conference upon receiving the President's instruction and decided to dissolve it on June 10. Upon its dissolution, all officials and members of the Association are to fully cooperate with the National Volunteer Corps to be shortly organized.

The Taisei Yokusan Kai was organized in October, 1940 with the aim of establishing a strong national administration, and it was the first national organization. It is to be dissolved after four and a half years' activity.

Obituary

Dr. Seiichi Taki, member of the Imperial Academy passed away the age of 73 on May 17 at his home at Kami Osaki, Shinagawa.

Dr. Taki, born as the eldest son of a famous painting artist, Watei Taki of Tokyo, was an authority on the history of Oriental art and was lecturer at the Tokyo Art School and at both the Kyoto and Tokyo Imperial Universities. He went abroad three times to Europe and America and was appointed dean of the Literary Department of Tokyo Imperial University from which post he retired in 1934.

He was awarded the Asahi Cultural Prize for his services in promoting Oriental culture and also contributed greatly toward the preservation of the murals in the Horyuji Temple, Nara, and other ancient works of art.

Dr. Ayao Kuwaki passed away suddenly of heart failure at his place of evacuation in Nagano Prefecture at the age of 68 on May 15. Dr. Kuwaki, younger brother of Dr. Genyoku Kuwaki, contributed articles on physics to the magazine "Nippon Kagaku Shi" besides writing other books on science. His last position was Principal of the Matsumoto Higher School.

Captain Oki Invents Ersatz Fuel Drums; Is Honored by Anami

The manufacture of containers for aircraft fuel out of paper and bamboo has been perfected by Captain Takeo Oki, an aircraft technical expert who was granted a certificate of merit by War Minister General Korechika Anami at the War Ministry on May 16. The outstanding feature of the invention is the employment of materials which are plentiful in Japan and the simple production process. The product is virtually on a par with iron drums. Large-scale production of the new drums is expected to result in a considerable saving in iron.

BANKING CONTROL BODIES UNDERGO SIMPLIFICATION

Number of Organs Reduced From 11 to 6; New System Of Councilors Set

Revision of the structure of banking control associations was announced by the Finance Ministry on Thursday. The new structure aims at simplifying and strengthening the operation of all banking institutions and also at perfecting the organization of banking control associations.

Under the revised structure, the National Banking Control Association will be operated in a close cooperation with the Bank of Japan. There will also be adopted a new system of councilors. The chairman of each banking control association will be made a councilor of the National Banking Control Association.

The Special Bank Control Association, the Ordinary Bank Control Association, the Local Bank Control Association, the Savings Bank Control Association, and the Trust Company Control Association will be unified into a new Bank and Trust Company Control Association.

The People's Banks will be strengthened, and there will be organized the People's Banking Control Association by amalgamating the city and town credit associations and mutual financing associations.

A new Debenture Control Association will be organized by uniting the Exchange Members Control Association and the Debenture Underwriting Company Control Association, with the Nippon Stock Exchange as its center.

The new control associations decided will be formally organized by the end of May. As the chairman of the Bank and Trust Company Control Association, the Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan will be appointed. Also, by the revision, the 11 banking control associations will be reduced to six.

STUDENTS WILL ASSIST FARMERS TO UP OUTPUT

Will Be Mobilized to Harvest Wheat and Plant Rice, Sweet Potatoes

In the coming farming season, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has decided to effect thorough mobilization of university students and pupils of middle and primary schools throughout the country to assist farmers in the task of increasing agricultural production.

The students will be sent to rural communities where they will assist farmers. They will harvest wheat, and plant rice and sweet potatoes.

On the basis of the decision reached for the increased production of food, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry dispatched the following instructions to prefectural governors under date of May 17:

"1. The middle and primary school pupils who have not yet been mobilized in local cities, towns and villages shall suspend their studies for a period of from one month to two months. They will assist in farm work. This applies correspondingly to the primary school pupils who have evacuated.

"2. Students in urban districts shall also be mobilized to assist farmers, with the exception of some medical students and those who are required for research work and air defense of schools. The students of schools above high technical schools, who have so far gone to action upon receiving orders from the Education Ministry may get to work at the request of rural communities.

"3. Upon deliberation with the Local Munitions Control Department and the Supervision Offices of the Army and Navy concerned, Prefectural Governors may dispatch students mobilized to factories and factory workers to rural communities to assist farmers during the farming season for a period not exceeding 20 days."

FIRM FAITH IN VICTORY BOUND TO REPEL ENEMY

Derived From National History, Fountain of Power Inspires All Japanese

Editor's Note: This is the tenth instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

Chapter IX
Sure Conviction of Victory

The Ordinance on Important Matters relating to Operations emphasizes that sure conviction of victory has its source in the Empire's history, is nourished by thorough training, and is carried into effect by able leadership. The unshakable conviction of the Yamato race in victory thus arises from Japanese history. The Empire of Japan began with the oracle of the Founding Deity promising boundless prosperity of the Empire declared to be "eternal as heaven and earth." The present generation of the Japanese race, who carry on the traditions of their fathers will feel a new power, when they remind themselves of the origin of the Empire. They will be filled with emotion which they can hardly restrain.

The Japanese spirit cannot be grasped without an insight into the faith in the Emperor as the incarnation of national life, a faith which transcends mere knowledge. At the last moment of his life, the Japanese soldier shouts Banzai for the Emperor, which fact reveals the instinctive faith of every Japanese in national fortune. The sure conviction of victory, which derives from national history, is thus centered in the person of the Sovereign Emperor. Immense strength comes from this fountain of all strength. Fighting on this basis, the Japanese can meet enemy, however formidable the odds might be, with invincible conviction in ultimate victory.

The oracle of the Founding Deity, asserting that the Empire is as eternal as heaven and earth is an immutable truth to every patriotic Japanese, a truth which is necessarily bound up with the infallible faith in the justice of our cause, force serving only as the handmaid of justice. The Japanese cause in the Greater East Asia War, as solemnly declared by the Sovereign Emperor in His War Proclamation, is to ensure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace. Cultivation of friendship and enjoyment of prosperity in common with all nations have always been the guiding policy of Japan. The hostile Powers, eager for the domination of East Asia, aggravated the situation in this part of the world. These Powers, drawing one minor country after another into their camp, and increasing their military preparations, challenged this country to a trial of strength. Not merely in the political and military spheres, but also in the economic field, they resorted to the tactics of coercing Japan into submission. Japan rose up in defense of the primordial right of self-preservation.

The Imperial Forces are no weapon for aggrandizement; they are the instrument for establishing the peace of East Asia on an unshakable basis by eliminating the sources of evil. So long as there is "righteousness between heaven and earth," the army of righteousness must win the war, and the Imperial Forces, fighting under the banner of righteousness for the salvation of East Asia, will surely win the war. The idea of might in the service of right is the great legacy inherited by us to be handed down to our descendants. The righteousness of our cause is the rock on which the powers of darkness will go to pieces.

On many Pacific islands, thousands of Japanese defenders are still holding out, with unshakable conviction of ultimate victory, and those of their comrades who laid down their lives have done so with the same conviction. The battles for the defense of the mainland itself are already in the offing. In these battles, the Imperial Forces will fight with important factors in their favor, in contrast with the struggles on the Pacific Islands. The defense of these islands depended, and still depends, on the maintenance of long supply lines in the face of enemy surface craft, submarines, and air force. In the invasion of the mainland, however, the supply lines of the enemy will reach the maximum length, and the Japanese supply lines will be reduced to the minimum. With the balance of force thus redressed, the defenders will fight with every chance of success.

In the decisive battles that are coming, the activities of the enemy warships, submarines, and aircraft cannot vitally affect the issue. The moment will then arrive for the Imperial Forces to annihilate the enemy. Crushing blows will be dealt on the invaders, while they are approaching the shore lines. On the shore lines, such blows will be repeated. The strategical reserve forces in the interior will come down upon the invaders, should any succeed in penetrating into the hinterland. The whole body of the Imperial Forces, inspired with the traditional spirit of the Japanese and animated with the sure conviction of victory, will be turned into Special Attack Corps, with all available materials thrown into the struggle, and with the direct support of every member of the nation. There can be no doubt about the issue.

The enemy has certainly formidable fighting power. His material resources are still immense, but the quantities that can be used in one theater of war are naturally limited by the available shipping tonnage and other factors. The British and American fight valiantly, when there are more than ample supplies on the spot, but they cannot advance a single inch, when the supplies fail. This has been an invariable experience in the different war theatres. The isolated island of Saipan cost the enemy huge quantities of materials, not to speak of losses in men. The unenviable position, in which the invaders of the mainland will find themselves, can easily be imagined. But, as Sun-tse, a master strategist of ancient China, writes, those who know the enemy and themselves will win every battle they fight. Every preparation should therefore be made to meet the invaders.

(To Be Concluded)

News and Views

It is clear that the United States has not been regarding the war against Japan as an easy job. With the conclusion of the hostilities in Europe, she is mobilizing her full strength in the Pacific war theater.

Recent reports state that the United States authorities decided to carry out partial conversion of war industries into peacetime industries as from June 1, a measure that was temporarily postponed at the end of last year when Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt opened up his offensive on the Western Front. Other reports say that a total of 1,300,000 troops will be demobilized as a result of the end of the European campaign. However, the fact must not be overlooked that these moves are entirely directed toward effective prosecution of the war against Japan by the United States.

The American Government, while refraining from announcing "VE Day," announced the cancellation effective May 9 of the regulations forbidding amusements after midnight. At the same time, measures concerning horse and dog races were revised. These steps, without doubt, were taken by the United States to win over the public.

The American Government has consented to partial resumption of automobile production for general consumption, as well as of the production of refrigerators and vacuum cleaners, but it firmly maintains that tax rates will see no reduction until America gains final victory over Japan. This is a characteristic war policy of the American authorities toward the public.

There may be not a few persons who think the conclusion of the European War has caused the spreading of peace sentiment among all classes of population in the United States, but facts point otherwise. Even should such a feeling arise in America, it would soon be quelled by government propaganda and reports of hard going by Americans troops on the Okinawa front.

Henry Kaiser, famed designer of the "Liberty" type ship, is reported to have announced a program for the mass building of houses costing between $4,000 and $5,000. C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors revealed plans for the production, after the war, of a lighter and more economical automobile. These reports, however, cannot be construed as optimistic as far as we are concerned.

American reinforcements from the European theater of war are bound to appear in the near future on the foremost Pacific fronts. It is reported that Major General Doolittle, who directed the first American air-raid on Tokyo in 1942, as well as General George Patton, commander of the United States Third Army in Europe, are ready to take part in the war against Japan. A recent issue of the American news-magazine "Time" says that the air war in the Pacific will have an entirely different aspect from that in Europe, because of the appearance of new types of aircraft. The so-called "new features" in the battle in the air remain to be seen.

HEROES ON BOUGAINVILLE CONTINUE TO DEFY ENEMY

Troops on Isolated Isle Confident They Can Hold Out For Many Years

The present state of the isolated Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island of the Solomon Group who are still continuing to fight fiercely and inflicting losses on the Australasia is described by Unit Commander Yoshimura who has returned to Japan. He was cited in dispatches for distinguished service as commander of a ship unit in June 1944 and has taken part in the fighting in northern Australasia since August 1943. His story follows:

Bougainville Island has been almost completely isolated, communication with or the receipt of supplies from Japan having been severed. The morale among the troops is very high. The Army and Navy Forces are working together for self-sufficiency on the spot, and there can be no thought as to the existence of any difference between the Army and Navy, so close is their collaboration. Along with the forces on New Guinea and at Rabaul, the Japanese on Bougainville are defending their positions firmly, awaiting a change in the war situation.

Self-sufficiency has been maintained thoroughly since last autumn. The men are living in palm huts and have no cause to worry about food. They have regained their energy and are fighting in high trim. Large quantities of potatoes are being grown and all the miso and soy sauce is made on the spot.

Rice Is Grown

Success has been met in the growing of rice recently. Every man is responsible for the cultivation of 130 tsubo of land. I also cultivated my 130 tsubo. It was not such an easy matter to cultivate 130 tsubo as it is for the people at home who grow vegetables in their gardens or in the empty sites made by the disposition of houses. Our fields were cultivated under daily raids and in the time we could spare from our military operations. All our hoes and spades were made by hand. Gasoline drums were fashioned into hoes and shovels.

The potatoes now being grown by the Japanese Forces on Bougainville Islands are of a type eaten by the natives. Due to the efforts of a former staff member of one of the prefectural agricultural experimental stations, the quality of the potatoes has been improved. From every quarter acre of land we are now getting over a ton of potatoes. They can be grown three times a year, so that the troops have plenty to eat.

The climate is about the same as that in Japan during June and July, there being very little change the year round, so that our bodies tend to grow lax. At present, however, we have plenty of ammunition and our stomachs are satisfied due to our self-sufficiency efforts. We are able to overcome physical ailments and the soldiers are confident of being able to hold out for many years yet as matters stand.

Radio broadcasts from Japan are received at one place, from which news is distributed to all the forces. The men know all about the enemy air attacks against Japan and the Okinawa war situation, but there is not a single man whom such news has worried. We must exert ourselves still more. The men are determined to get the enemy, when their Pacific operations are brought to a standstill, with Bougainville as a strategic base of operations.

Men Are Veterans

The men are all veterans from China and Guadalcanal Island. In fight after fight to the death, these men have gone through the most trying hardships. The enemy forces are trying out different tactics all the time and bringing up fresh reinforcements from Australia, but our forces, with their firm conviction in victory, are fighting bravely. Of course, we cannot come to grips with the enemy in frontal engagements, because the enemy forces are far superior to us in regard to number of men and war materials; but we are always launching lightning sorties and reaping good results.

Enemy air attacks continue with unabated intensity. Ten or 20 enemy planes come daily to attack an area so small in area that it cannot be compared with Japan. Whenever they can find the smallest objectives they come down strafing. Seeming to be able to find men hidden in palm thickets with ease, they attack with considerable accuracy. The air is completely in the hands of the enemy, but our men are not at all afraid. We are making boats for supply activities. On these small boats our men are attacking the well-armored enemy torpedo-boats and obtaining considerable war results.

Sometimes, our men find food among their war trophies. The enemy forces eat extravagant food. The good food, however, goes only to the "white" troops, the native troops getting on by potatoes. From the beginning of the history of war, we note that the "whites" have always shown concrete evidence of race prejudice, even when they marched under the banner of freedom and equality.

Fled in Panic

When we launched sorties, the enemy troops fled in a panic. Our men ate the food left behind by the enemy and were mighty pleased at the gift of luxurious food brought over all the way from Australia. Altough our men's uniforms are nothing to be proud of, we have never had occasion to want for anything. The men are filled with a burning determination to hold out 10 or even 15 years.

The Japanese Forces on the island are keeping up the food supply, growing their own food. Also they are digging holes, making many air raid shelters to hold about five men each. Thus, we are secure against air raids. For over two years I have experienced raids nearly every day, but am still unharmed and well. There was a time when enemy planes bombed us when we were assmbled at a certain place; but, even then, only three men were either killed or wounded. It is not safe to hide behind trees, but those who fall flat on their faces are unharmed. I was worrying lest the nerves of the people in the home country had become frayed by enemy raids, but my mind was set at rest on my seeing the people of the bombed cities sticking to their jobs without showing the slightest sign of weakening. If the entire nation continues to throw itself into war production in the midst of raids and does not permit the sending of war supplies to relax, the chance for grasping victory will certainly come.

I am not worried at all concerning the Okinawa war theater. I am confident that our forces will grasp the chance to take up the offensive, establishing a self-sufficient and invincible war structure as at Rabaul and on Boungainville and New Guinea. I believe firmly in Divine Providence. Providence helps those who have exerted themselvs to the limit of their ability. If we work in this spirit, the chance for grasping victory will be sure to come within our reach.

The entire nation must become imbued with the fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces who have gone through fight after fight ever since Guadalcanal and are holding out firmly at Rabaul and on Bougainville and New Guinea for the defense of Japan. The fighting spirit of the men in the South Pacific area must cause the people in Japan to overcome all obstacles and to throw themselves into increased war production and to carry out the spirit of self-sufficiency. A god-sent chance will be certain to come to those who exert themselves to the limit and are fully prepared.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, May 18

PATRIOTIC SERVICE, THE CROWN OF IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE

ASAHI—With the establishment of the National Volunteer Corps, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and other affiliated bodies will be disbanded. In this connection, Prime Minister Suzuki explained that the disbandment of these bodies does not mean the denial or termination of the Imperial rule assistance movement but that because of the vital necessity of the movement, such an action has been taken for coping with the prevailing war situation.

We completely agree with the Prime Minister on this point. We cannot find any reason why the movement should cease following the disappearance of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Imperial rule assistance in its ideal form is patriotic service.

Since the establishment of the Imperial rule aid body, we have been urging that it should act definitely and adequately, with fixed and clear-cut objectives. It was regrettable to note, however, that the I.R.A.A., contrary to our advice, has developed into a large improvised organization with the aim for attaining all conceivable objectives for serving the State. Under the circumstances, we believe that the action for disbanding the body is appropriate.

Simultaneous with the disbandment of the I.R.A.A., the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, Japan Women's Association, Japan Youth and Juvenile Association, Association for Service to the State Through Commerce, and Association for Service to the State Through Agriculture will be incorporated into the National Volunteer Corps together with their mother body.

To disband these organizations, which have made some achievements, at this time of the crisis in the prevailing war situation may be admitted as a great adventure. Even the abolition and merger of Government offices well defined by regulations has in the past been accompanied with many failures.

Participating in the rousing of the general spiritual mobilization of the nation, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association developed the task of education and enlightenment. Then, it further proceeded to undertake a structural adjustment of its organization, and eventually finding itself going too far in the comprehensiveness of its work, it started the readjustment and compression of its objectives. This gave birth to the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps.

When the Manhood Corps came to undertake its work, it gave rise to political issues, especially in connection with the body's relation with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association during the regime of the previous Cabinet, and the affair leaned toward their eventual merger. What impeded healthy growth through various stages were too much reshuffling of the structure.

An excellent opportunity for definitely correcting such errors is found in the organization of the National Volunteer Corps. Prime Minister Suzuki has in his grasp the power to put life into the new organization. He hit the nail on the head when he recently urged the prefectural governors to respond to the enthusiastic will of the people or win the trust of the people.

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The New Phase of the War

When the war in Europe ended last week, relief and happiness swept over most of the victorious countries. Unadulterated joy was particularly evident in the Soviet Union, where, according to reports, jubilant crowds thronged the Red Square in Moscow manifesting their feelings in a lighthearted manner to a degree conspicuously unusual for the Russian people. The joy on the part of the Russian people was well deserved, because for them the war had really come to an end. After years of sacrifice, triumph had crowned their efforts, and they were free now to turn their energies to the welcome task of peaceful construction, to rehabilitate and restore their land for the years of normal life to come. No more bloodshed, no more destruction; hard work there may still be in prospect, but it will be work rewarded with more food, more clothes, better housing, security, and the peace of mind and spirit which comes from ordered, normal livelihood.

In some of the other supposedly victorious countries, however, the reaction was markedly different. Spontaneous relief and happiness naturally did break out uncontrollably for a while, but such popular feelings were immediately checked by stern official warnings of the danger and suffering still in store. For, with Britain and America, the end of the war in Europe did not mean the end of the war; it meant only the beginning of the bloodiest phase of a much more difficult and protracted war in the Pacific.

Britain made some pretense of celebrating VE-Day, "Victory in Europe" Day, but it was a pretty somber celebration. A war-weary public, exhausted by more than five years of nerve-wracking and back-breaking toil under almost constant fire, must have felt an indescribable relief over the fact that the immediate danger of death had ended. But ahead loom the specters of mass unemployment, of cut-throat competition with formidable rivals for the control of foreign markets which Britain must regain in order to survive economically, of undiminished taxes. And most grim of all looms the prospect of continuing an expensive and bloody war in a remote part of the world where thousands of British lives will yet have to be sacrificed. No wonder the natural relief and happiness over the end of the European war were quickly squelched by apprehension and gloom.

But the case of the United States was the most ironic and tragic of all. There, with their characteristic national emotionalism, the American people were most ready to celebrate the event which they had looked forward to as marking the climax of their efforts. But there the natural joy of the people met with the most emphatic discouragement from the authorities. In contrast to Britain, no official recognition was given in America to VE-Day. No official celebration was allowed, not even a perfunctory one. President Truman merely proclaimed a Day of Prayer for Sunday, May 13, a grim and sobering reminder of the continued toil and suffering which the leaders of the country are determined to force upon the disappointed public.

Acting Secretary of State Grew warned the people of the immense losses they will still have to suffer from the hands of yet powerful Japan. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau warned the people that there will be no relief from their tax burden. Director of the Office of War Mobilization Vinson warned that reconversion of American industry to production of peacetime civilian goods would have to be postponed indefinitely. Naval authorities warned that there could be no demobilization of navy personnel as long as the war with Japan lasted. Military authorities warned that the United States would still have to maintain an army of six million men until the war with Japan was over, which means that only a small fraction of the American troops now in Europe would be able to return to their homes. The vast majority will be re-trained for the more difficult fighting in the Pacific area, while in fact some contingents are already being shipped directly from the battlefields of Europe to even bloodier battlefields in Asia.

The reason for this concerted emphasis by the American authorities on the grim struggle awaiting the American nation is obvious. The Americans have the least logical reason to engage in a costly war in the Pacific. They have the greatest desire to relax their efforts in order now to enjoy the fruits of their victory in Europe. They therefore stand in the greatest need of being whipped and scolded and lectured to by their leaders if their war efforts are to be continued. That is all the more reason, however, why the mercilessly driving attitude of their leaders will come as a shock and a disappointment to the American people.

In the case of the British people, weary as they are of war, they recognize that they must go on in an attempt to regain their Asiatic empire which is so essential to their economic livelihood. Their gloom is one which they know they must bear if they are to survive, and so they must be reconciled to their prospects even though it be in desperation. But with the Americans it is otherwise. No physical danger threatens their country. No empire in Asia or in the Pacific is necessary for their economic existence. There is no tangible benefit which the American people can conceivably gain by waging a bloody war on the other side of the broad Pacific.

The American leaders try to tell their people that they must fight for democracy. But what is democracy in the abstract, when the war necessitates the imposition of government controls and authoritarian regimentation upon every phase of American life? The leaders try to tell the people that they must fight for liberty, but why is it necessary for the Americans to fight in the name of liberty to restore independent Burma to the British Empire, and to reconquer the Philippines from the independent Republic which had already been established there, and to help dictatorial Chiang Kai-shek impose his one-party regime upon his dissatisfied Chinese subjects?

The real reason why the leaders of America want to continue the war is that they are obsessed by a mad ambition to police the world, to impose their arbitrary will upon the whole world through the instrumentality of a military force to "enforce peace," as if peace could be imposed by sheer might in disregard of the justice and liberties of others. Incidental to this projected American domination of the world, a few great corporations will be able to extend their exploitation into China and India, but the masses of the common American people will find no advantage in the overseas activities of these few great organizations.

And for these unholy ambitions of a few leaders and a few great business concerns, the American people are being called upon to postpone their return to normal peacetime living, to sacrifice still further for an indefinite period the goods and commodities which they have already had to do without for so long, and to pour out the blood of their young men by the countless hundreds of thousands on the corpse-strewn battlefields of the Pacific. No wonder the leaders of America cannot afford to let the people give vent to their natural feelings! No wonder the authorities must use every drastic means to whip, scold, and preach to the people in order to drive them into girding themselves for the suffering and losses yet to come! No wonder VE-Day could not be made a day of unrestrained celebration, but had to be made a day of dismal foreboding of a meaninglessly horrible new phase of the war!

Righto

"Don't you know it is bad form to sop up gravy with your bread?"

"It may be bad form but it is mighty good taste."

Successful

"Were you nervous the first time you asked your husband for money?"

"No, I was calm and—collected."

WEAKNESSES OF WORLD SECURITY ORGAN

British Journal Warns Against Illusions

The London Economist on April 22 writes under "San Francisco" as follows:

I

A striking thing about the Dumbarton Oaks scheme is how studiously it avoided all reference to its predecessor. Even its name has been abolished. Nobody will be World Organization or the General International Organization or alternatively United Nations; but not-God forbid-League of Nations.

Yet, whatever the terminological changes and modifications of machinery, the new organization is at best likely to be a reproduction of the ex-league with some of its good points and most of its weaknesses.

The league was a loose International Organization of the sovereign states. The World Organization will hardly differ from its predecessor in this respect.

The Dumbarton Oaks scheme provides neither for the federation nor for the confederation but merely for the league of its member states, none of which is asked to forego any of the essential attributes of the national sovereignty. This fundamental fact that is bound to determine the outlook of the organization and to limit its freedom to action.

The ex-league pretended in aiming at settling quarrels of the great powers but it could not do so in fact; the new league even does not pretend—it is a greater difference in apparance than in fact.

So long as the great powers do not quarrel the new organization will be able to prevent minor wars, smooth out conflicts between its members and perform quite a lot of that useful work which the agencies of the ex-league used to perform.

Realistic View Urged

It is perhaps better that these limitations should be realized right from the beginning; and that those dangerous illusions of a millennium of peace that stood at the cradle of the ex-league should not greet the birth of the new league. Unfortunately this is not universally recognized. Lord Templewood tabled a motion in the House of Lords Tuesday in the following terms:

"That the San Francisco conference provides unique opportunity for laying foundations of the system of international peace, for reestablishing moral and material standards of civilized life, and for safeguarding individual liberties of a common man without which he will be unable to live his life free from fear and want."

Having set his sights sky high, Templewood went on bitterly to complain that the Dumbarton Oaks scheme had not met his expectations.

Lord Darnley drove even deeper into the dreamland, when he called for nothing less than a "new kind of peace charter which would abolish the status quo created by the last war and by this war and all wars past," when he in other words, prayed for miraculous obliteration of all miseries of "history" by the San Francisco conference. These are, of course, only some of the extreme essays in Utopia. But, it is necessary to realize that even much less naive aspirations such as Attlee's hope for "universal flexible and enduring organization for peace," but in the long run it is likelier than not to be frustrated by the organization based on unrestrained sovereignty of its members.

None Would Be Accepted

Unquestionably there could be many much better schemes of International Organization than that drawn up at Dumbarton Oaks. But, none of them would be accepted by the major Allies. Even if Britain were prepared to surrender its sovereignty, practical policy must allow for the attitude of America and Russia, the one combining generalized idealism with insistence on the unimpaired sovereignty, the other combining cynical realism with the same insistence. It is some close variant of the Dumbarton Oaks or nothing. The differences between the ex-league and the new league does not arise from any change in the underlying principle, common to both of them, of respect for national sovereignty as applied to great and small states.

There is no resolved conflict between equality in law and inequality in fact, between equality in status and inequality in power.

From this conflict flow most of the arguments about the proposed charter and the major embarrassments of conference will come from the same source.

On the one hand, the new charter like the ex-covenant proclaims "sovereign equality" of all nations. Nor is this simply lip service; the principle does enshrine something that is basic to the Dumbarton faith.

But, on the other hand when it comes to enforcement of peace by military means, it simply is not possible to proceed on the basis of equality.

After the first World War extreme inequality of the nations was still partly obscured; it was still possible to believe in that version of "collective security" which held that a number of small powers could be collective masters of one great power.

The world had not experienced anything like the wholesale slaughter of sovereignties of small and medium nations by one conqueror that has been seen in the past few years. It would be unrealistic in extreme to write the clauses of the new charter that dealt with the use of force as if nothing happened since 1919.

But, though sovereignty has been assaulted all over the world, it has never been willingly surrendered. The doctrine still holds and the San Francisco conference, assembled to ratify the new inequality of power, is perforce held on the basis of equality of a status.

It is no doubt illogical to say that sovereignty which by definition is total and all embracing is equal when some matters are under consideration but unequal in other respects.

But that is what the state of the world is in today. The smaller powers who are so much up in arms against inequalities of scheme will find at San Francisco that the choice is between illogical scheme or nonscheme at all.

In theory, the conference is free to modify the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in anyway it may decide. This may be the real attitude of the American and British governments. But it is at least doubtful whether the Soviet government is equally willing to accept the amendments.

The Russians have so far tended to treat the Dumbarton Oaks scheme and the Yalta decisions as something that the other nations must approach on "take it or leave it" basis.

(To Be Concluded)

ROOSEVELT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY

By JAPONICUS

II

The fourth and last movement of the Roosevelt symphony begins like a dirge. "Almighty God, for the sake of this people, and of all peoples, lift those who bear authority among us above the claims of class. Make them in truth the resolute servants of the common good." Wearily Roosevelt got up. It took a supreme effort to hoist himself up. He looked grave and solemn. Placing his right hand on the old family Bible, he took the oath as President. Then came his inaugural speech which consisted of 573 words. There was no reference to domestic affairs, nothing but a passing remark on the war. His thoughts that day were on the kind of world that will follow the peace. Earlier this year in his message to Congress he had stated his cautious hope for the United States: "1945 can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe. . . . Most important of all, 1945 can and must see the substantial beginning of the organization of world peace."

The President was busy. The question of the Atlantic Charter had come up. The public was suspicious of his intentions about the future of the world. There was "the wide and growing rift in the basic political understanding between the three major allies." He was busy for the second "tea for three" meeting. It is not necessary here to discuss what happened at the Yalta Conference. An asset he did not have in full measure there was to be made up at the San Francisco meeting. He had persuaded his people that the use of power in "power politics" is necessary and that it is not inevitably bad, but when and how he was to manipulate such power and what he intended to do with it was not made clear. But, all of a sudden, the curtain fell. The President is dead. Long live the President.

One cannot help speculating on the remaining part of Roosevelt's unfinished symphony. Heard melodies were bitter-sweet, but what about the unheard melodies? "Man born of woman is full of misery," but by escaping into another world, we are, like Hamlet, uncertain of our future. Would it not have been better for him to have stayed a little longer, at least long enough to tidy up the problems? Take for example, the matter of the Atlantic Charter. The U.S. citizens who had expected some day to see the Charter, properly signed and sealed, in a glass case, were disturbed to find that there is not even a copy in existence. The nearest thing would be the notes given to the radio operators of the U.S.S. Augusta. Roosevelt likened the charter to the Ten Commandments, of which no original document exists. Yet, to be told that the principles of the Atlantic Charter are as valid today as they were in 1941 made people suspicious.

Again, take the question of "Remember Pearl Harbor." Many a U.S. citizen has wondered why the fleet was bottled up in port on that December 7. Admiral Kimmel and General Short as well as both the Army and Navy have demanded a prompt court-martial, but Roosevelt put it off. Kimmel predicted that the Americans would be amazed by the truth. The official Army and Navy Journal went even further, stating "belief has grown that Washington was negligent and that the commanders were scapegoats for higher authority." Kimmel today is employed by a New York dock building firm, while Short is in Dallas, Texas, in charge of traffic and transportation at the Ford Motor Co. Kimmel in the meantime lost his oldest son in submarine warfare in the Pacific. The Americans feel that Roosevelt owed to these two men as well as to the nation a clarification of the whole matter, but now that he is dead, skeletons in Washington closets may never be disclosed.

Roosevelt had left the problem of universal military training and a National Service Act in the hands of Harry Truman. For three years the Administration had juggled with them, and could not come to any decisive measure. In desperation, James Byrnes once philosophized: "When you can't ride on a horse, ride a mule; if you can't ride a mule, ride a cow." The government does not seem to find even a cow to ride.

The most serious problem of the U.S. today is that of internationalism. It has been disturbing Americans for many months, but especially since the death of Roosevelt a trend toward Allied disunity is obvious, and the trend cannot be checked by U.S. silence. Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, long an isolationist, declared: "I do not know why we must be the only silent partner in this Grand Alliance. There seems to be no fear of disunity, no hesitation in Moscow, when Moscow wants to assert unilateral war and peace aims which collide with ours. There seems to be no fear of disuntiy, no hesitation in London, when Mr. Churchill proceeds upon his unilateral way to make decisions often repugnant to our ideas and ideals."

The root of the whole problem is the U.S. attitude, wavering as it does between internationalism and isolationism. It has been said that the U.S. Army abroad consists of 7,000,000 isolationists and there are many millions more in the country. During the war, internationalism, yes. After the war, isolationism,—this is exactly what had happened a quarter of a century ago, and the Allies are not sure of the present American intention. Will America continue the present fraternity of war into a new fraternity of peace? Or will she dismiss it as a mere nautical nimbus? Roosevelt did not make this stand clear, and today thoughtful American citizens are distrubed by the fact that Great Britain and Russia are already well along with their work of fixing Germany's postwar boundaries and on laying their own kind of postwar security, and after all the sacrifices, Americans may reach the scene too late.

All these and many other unsolved problems which Harry Truman in herited from the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt are merely a postscript to despair. There is a hushed obligato of fatality and the inner voice of futility which combine to make Roosevelt's Unfinished Symphony so pathetic and disheartening.

(End)

Proof-Readers, Please Note

"We'll begin with box; the plural is boxes,
But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes.
One fowl is a goose, but two are called geese,
Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese,
You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice,
But the plural of house is houses, not hice.
If the plural of man is always called men,
Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?
The cow in the plural may be called cows or kine;
But a bow, if repeated, is never called bine;
And the plural of vow is vows, never vine.
If I speak of a foot and you show me two feet
And I gave you a boot, would a pair be called beet?
If one is a tooth and the whole set are teeth,
Why shouldn't the plural of booth be beeth?
If the singular's this, and the plural is these,
Should the plural of kiss ever be written keese?
Then one may be that, and the two would be those,
Yet hat in the plural would never be hose,
And the plural of cat is cats, and not cose,
We speak of a brother, and also of brethren,
But though we say mother, we never say methren.
Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him,
But imagine the feminine she, shis and shim!
So the English, I think you all will agree,
Is the funniest language you ever did see."

One Thing at a Time

"We have an office boy who whistles while he works."

"You're fortunate. Our office boy just whistles."

CHUNGKING'S WAR PRODUCTION

Functions of WPB Announced In 1944

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

The functions of the War Production Board, were made public by the Board toward the end of 1944. According to the announcement, the Board is invested with considerable authority concerning both military and popular supplies, and is empowered to expend 10,000,000,000 yuan. On the question of capitalization Nelson called a meeting of all the parties concerned, in which were included the leading officials from the Board, the Finance Ministry, and directors of four government controlled banks. The result of the conference was that these four banks were to finance the Board jointly at onehalf the ordinary rate of interest.

Upon his return to America in December, 1944, Nelson submitted his report to the President. According to the report, Nelson expects the Chungking War Production Board to produce, during 1945, twice as much as the Chungking regime was able to put out in 1944, the same applying to the manufacture of alcohol.

Regarding the productive capacity of the Board, let us refer to the statement of Finance Minister Weng Wen-hao published on his appointment to head the Board in the latter part of 1944, which runs as follows:

"1. During the six weeks since the establishment of the War Production Board we gave orders for the manufacture of 680,000 pieces of trench equipment to both the Government and civilian factories, including the Chinese Iron Plant. And to prevent any delay caused from a lack of funds on the part of the manufacturers we paid them 137,000,000 yuan or 80 per cent of the contract price in advance.

"2. With regard to the production of coal and coke, we are pushing our plans so as to realize a marked increase in output in the early part of the new year. To this end we have already made arrangements with coal-mine owners with good production prospects. We are conferring with other coal operators for the purpose of raising their efficiency. In the manufacture of coke we have succeeded in our experiment with the production of hornetnest coke under the guidance of the American experts.

"3. As to the increased production of weapons, our American advisers have visited our munitions plants and other war plants around Chungking and conferred with the operators concerning the increased manufacture of trench mortars and land mines. In the near future we expect to issue an order to the Chinese Iron Plant to furnish us with the necessary materials for the manufacture of 300,000 bayonets. With the materials so furnished, the production of bayonets will be let out to other manufacturers.

"4. Concerning the production of alcohol, we are well aware of the rapidly increasing demand for liquid fuel. Hence we are preparing means whereby to promote alcohol production."

Shortage of Coal

Despite the emphasis made by the head of the Chungking War Production Board, there are many indications pointing especially to the shortage of coal as a recent development, which forms the basis of all these manufactures. Though the Board has started in high spirits with an enormous capital as a background and assisted by the experts from the United States, a U.P. Chungking dispatch dated January 15 reported to the effect that the Board has met with a serious stumbling-block in the execution of its contemplated undertakings. The obstacle is the shortage of coal which all the factories must have. For this reason the work of the Chungking power plant has been curtailed, limiting the supply of power to those industrial plants.

As is common knowledge, a coal shortage occurs every winter in Chungking, where one day every week during the winter is "lightless day." The shortage is occasioned from the fact that Szechwan Province has no rich coal mines coupled with the difficulty of transportation in the winter, and that the people use more coal for heating purposes. According to the aforesaid U.P. dispatch, concerning the causes of coal shortage for this year, the trouble comes from the Government regulations on the price of coal. In other words, due to the high level costs caused by inflation, the mine operators cannot meet the control price set by the Government. They have to pay out a great deal more in proportion to the rising commodity prices as affecting the mine workers' wages and their cost of living. Being unable to comply with the Government price schedule, the operators are inclined to evade Government control. They are not disposed to furnish the Government plants and other kindred factories with coal.

As usual, the Chungking authorities regard the coal shortage only as a temporary occurrence every winter, which will be cleared up when spring comes round and the people cease heating their homes, thus making light of the situation.

Now let us see how much the Board has accomplished in its undertakings since its creation. Director Weng Wen-hao announced on February 21 his report on the work done during the first three months to the following effect:

"During the last three months the Board has completed contracts on the manufacture of war supplies which amount to a total expenditure of 1,700,000,000 yuan. In this are included iron, steel, copper, zinc, and other such metals necessary for the manufacture of automobile parts, as well as equipment required for the clearing up of transportation difficulties in the interior. As to the production of alcohol, coal, coke and electric power we are formulating plans for a marked increase in 1945."

Again on March 12, he published his report on the last four months' work which runs as follows in substance:

"During the four months since the opening of the Board coal production has shown a 20 per cent increase. We are further planning to treble the iron and steel output. Under the contemplated plans for 1945 we expect to put into mass production such war supplies as iron, steel, coal, coke, chemicals, electric power, machine tools, electric goods, cotton goods, manufacturing equipment, processing machinery and processed foods. During the month of February the manufacture of trench equipment, trench mortars, ground mines and bayonets was increased.

Expresses Expectation

"Furthermore, as a result of the consultations we had with the American military authorities in China and members of the American Overseas Administration of Economic Operations, we have come to receive all kinds of munitions from America as provided under the Lend-Lease Act, with the exception of fully completed weapons and transportation equipment which we have to postpone for the time being. In addition to this we have obtained the rights regarding their distribution." Well, here he has expressed great expectations concerning American aid.

Here we want to discuss what is meant by doubling or tripling Chungking's war production for 1945 as expressed by both Donald Nelson and Weng Wen-hao. Though it sounds big on paper, in reality it does not amount to but twice or three times of Chungking's past output and at that by overcoming the coal shortage and other difficulties attendant to the industrial development of the interior including the reformation of old feudal customs. While the doubling or tripling of production sounds big when applied to other countries; as far as Chungking goes, it does not amount to anything worth mentioning. In fact its chief effort to this end has been limited to the increased production of trench mortars, trench equipment, ground mines and bayonets. The report wired by Wang, Chungking U.P. correspondent, to the United States in the latter part of 1944, is significant, containing the following passage:

"Such a defective structure as now exists in China's iron and steel production hardly lives up to expectations. It only prevents the development of her war production. Coupled with the high level of commodity prices, it is putting her war industrial activity in a poor way. Though the newly born War Production Board was recommended by Donald Nelson, the only hope of realizing double war production lies within the next six months, and that by radically re-adjusting what has hitherto existed."

In spite of all, should the dreams of Nelson and Weng come true, it would mean that the fighting power of the Chungking army would be increased and that a considerable improvement over the existing conditions would be realized. However that may be, we have recently received a couple of reports which indicate that, despite the boast of our enemies with regard to the working of the War Production Board, things are by no means going smoothly. One of the reports refers to a visit by Director Weng Wen-hao to the United States in the near future to inspect the actual operation of American War Production, according to a March 13 U.P. dispatch from Chungking. The other treats the arrival in Chungking on March 27 of Leon Henderson, former head of the Price Administration Office, upon an invitation extended to him by T. V. Soong, Acting President of the Executive Yuan. Henderson is said to have made a hurried trip.

There may be a deeper and more tangible reason for Weng's intended trip to America than is taken for granted. Yet if it is true, as he says, that the work of the Chungking War Production Board is on the right track and steadily progressing, then the present should be the busiest time for him, and would hardly permit him to leave Chungking. But in spite of that, he wants to make the trip ostensibly for an inspection, which makes us suspect that there must be some special reason for it. In other words, we are led to doubt whether the work of the Board is going on satisfactorily.

On the other hand, the purpose of Henderson's trip is said to lie in studying the inflation and in formulating some feasible plan to combat it on behalf of Chungking. However, the person who recommended Henderson to T. V. Soong is claimed to be Nelson himself. We surmise from this that the Board is not attaining as much results as Nelson had at first expected, due to such bottle-necks as the coal shortage and high price level. Then it is within reason to speculate that Nelson considers the question of price stabilization to be a prerequisite and has therefore asked Henderson to take a hurried trip to Chungking.

What we have said about these trips is just guess-work, as we have no definite reports on them. Hence, on the assumption that Chungking's production will double or treble during this year, consequently strengthening Chungking's fighting power, it is incumbent upon us to be prepared.

(End)

A MEANINGLESS CHARTER

Hoax to Win Confidence of World

By KUSUO OYA

I

"There is no such official document as the so-called Atlantic Charter"—Roosevelt. Even though it was the late President Roosevelt himself who made the above bombastic remark we need not be surprised at all. When he returned to Washington on Dec. 19th of last year after a three weeks' vacation at Warm Springs, the press cornered him and shot the following question at him, point blank: "Is the United States still adhering to the fundamental policy as outlined in the Atlantic Charter?" To which he calmly made the following bombastic reply, in essence:

"The various provisions of the Atlantic Charter which were drafted between Churchill and myself on the Atlantic Ocean in the summer of 1941 are still sound. On January 1, 1942 all the allied nations affixed their signatures to the Charter and unanimously pledged themselves to support the document. But the Charter itself is not an officially endorsed instrument; Churchill and I merely exchanged a memorandum which was unofficially signed by the representatives of various nations."

The up-shot of this retort shook the world—the anti-Axis nations grouped around America and Britain—and the Anglo-American press in particular began to talk in big headlines.

Three days later, on Dec. 22nd, Roosevelt again took up this issue at his regular press conference and attempted to make a supplementary or revised statement on his Dec. 19th retort as if to soften up the effect of public opinion caused by his bombastic reply. Said he: "The purpose of the Charter was to bring about a better world just as the Ten Commandments of Moses or other teachings of Christianity have been doing and we must not forget that there are those who cannot obey every word of the Ten Commandments. But as the impracticable Ten Commandments have not yet lost their basic moral value, so the Atlantic Charter or the Wilsonian 14 Points can be classified as literary contributions to world history."

Thus Roosevelt, not only made the Atlantic Charter a mere scrap of paper, but he dared the insolence to compare Wilson's 14 Points on the same level with that of Mose's Ten Commandments! His explanation is too arrogant and contemptuous, and truly his words are most conceited. To put it bluntly, because the Atlantic Charter is nothing but an "unofficial memorandum" and a mere Utopian theory whether it be enforced or its provisions preserved to the letter or not is immaterial to the Anglo-Americans. And at the same time the Charter professes to be a meaningless memorandum which may be either accepted or rejected by any nation at any time just like Wilson's 14 points.

The small anti-Axis nations were the ones who "got stuck" with this deal. They placed their implicit faith upon the principle of this instrument, fooled by its gold-edged sign and believed it to be a golden-rule instrument and thus were misguided by it. On Jan. 1, 1942 at an impressive ceremony carried out in Washington, 26 nations jointly signed the anti-Axis Joint Declaration under a "sacred" oath. Among the signatories were such powers as Britain, U.S.A., the Soviet Union, Chungking, Canada, Australia, and Poland, a galaxy of both existing and non-existing nations and exiled regimes, strong powers, weak powers, who suffixed their names most impressively. Later ten more nations added their names to this infamous document thus making a grand total of 36 nations in all who believed this non-existing instrument to be the most powerful official document existing in the world today, modeled after the "Ten Commandments of Moses" and misinterpreted as a true promise which must be strictly adhered to under an oath and they jointly resolved to "mutually and jointly respect and honor the principles and purpose as jointly declared by the President of the U.S. and allied monarchist Premiers of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under date of August 14th, 1941, and the said document is to be known as the 'Atlantic Charter.'"

(To Be Concluded)